

MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curbs to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MALIGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign*.] One who regards another
with ill will.
Such as these are philosophy's maligners, who pronounce
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-
tleties. *Glanville's Apology.*
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of
cleanliness, which some of my maligners call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censor.
MALIGNITY. *n. f.* [*maliginité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless foldiers known,
And made the whole malignity their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible malignity in his
disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-
able to the malignity of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.
This shows the high malignity of fraud, that in the natural
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*

MALIGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will;
mischievously.

Left you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume to instruct the times. *Pope.*

MALKIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A stroke; a blow.

With mighty mall,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*

Give that rev'rend head a mall
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, French.]
He took a mall, and after having hollowed the handle, and
that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several
drugs. *Addison's Spect. N° 195.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
Moll is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the mall survey,
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*

TO MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a
mall.

MALLARD. *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild
duck.

Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard,
shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supporting the nominal essence of gold to be a body of
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and
fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the
degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elas-
tick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-
other, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MALLEABleness. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bod-
ies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

TO MALLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;
to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-
tals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MAM

MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.
The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden
mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MALLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.]
The mallow has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the
corresponding striae or channels: the seed is often shaped like
a kidney: the species are fix, of which the first is found
wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or malleus for the pot,
That keep the loofen'd body found. *Dryden.*

MALMSEY. *n. f.*
1. A fort of grape. See VINE.
2. A kind of wine.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *n. f.* [*meal*, Saxon; *mont*, Dutch.] Grain steeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 308.*

MALTDUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]
Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.
Empty the corn from the cistern into the malt-floor. *Mort.*

TO MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it
malt worke. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTDRIK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]
All maldrinks may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy
fyrup. *Play on the Hamours.*

MALTHORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been,
in Shakespeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you malthorfe drudge.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Mome, malthorfe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MALTMAN. *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.

MALTSTER. *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the maltster! how fine it will found! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the
died; and Tom is now a journeyman maltster. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;
wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be
found for the compellation of mother in all lan-
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to
papa and mamma. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMMEE tree. *n. f.*
The mammee tree hath a roseaceous flower, which consists
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup
arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in
hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MAMMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure
dressed up.

Kate; this is no world
To play with mamnets, and to tilt with lips. *Shakespeare.*

MAMMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]
Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK. *n. f.* A large shapless piece.
The ice was broken into large mammocks. *Jamer's Voyage.*

TO MAMMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;
to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so for
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he mam-
mocked it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MAMMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. MAN.

MAN

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet smells to him
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,
man-eating nation. *Everwood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was man design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscious of thought.
Nature in man capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In man the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Monilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make
the ordinary idea of a man. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not man. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.
Bring forth men children only!
For thy undaunted metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of man in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Every man child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a man,
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-
lity, to keep men cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.
Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thank'd be I that keep a man,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my man must praifes have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*

My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my men. *Shakespeare.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;
choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than
to employ other men men. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my man will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.
You may partake of any thing we say:
We speak no treason, man. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any
one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor
a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A man in an infant may discover the attention to be im-
possible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured man, and will give as much as a man
would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a man shall not be able to ad-
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but
run away with a man, in pursuit of those ideas they have in
view. *Locke.*

A man would expect to find some antiquities; but all they
have to shew of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman
ship. *Addison.*

A man might make a pretty landscape of his own planta-
tion. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.
Manners maketh man. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.

—What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man.
That wretched him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckon he should not have been the man he is, had
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spect. N° 105.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.
Thou art but a youth, and he a man of war from his
youth. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.
In matters of equity between man and man, our Saviour

MAN

has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself,
and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick.*

10. Not a beast.
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man. *Creesh's Monilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant person: to this sense some refer
the following passage of Shakespeare, others to the sense next
foregoing.

There would this monster make a man; any strange beast
there makes a man. *Shakespeare's Tempst.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold
to be made a man for ever. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his
own man. *Anst.*

13. A moveable piece at chefs or draughts.

14. MAN of war. A ship of war.
A Flemish man of war lighted upon them, and overma-
stered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is mann'd;
And forces sent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain
ships to sea well manned, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their
burdens as well manned. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He had mann'd it with a great number of tall soldiers,
more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They man their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred
gallicies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they
could man a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had
mann'd out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the furly Warwick mans the wall. *Shakespeare.*

There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To fall from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.

Advise how war may be best upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold, *Milton.*

In all her equipage.
Theodolus having mann'd his soul with proper reflexions,
exerted himself in the best manner he could, to animate
his penitent. *Addison's Spect. N° 164.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on.

Thou whoreforn mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in
my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never mann'd with
agate till now. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

They distill their husbands land
In decoctions, and are mann'd
With ten empyricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *Benj. Johnson's Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. An obsolete word.
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MANACLES. *n. f.* [*manicles*, French, *manica* from *manus*,
Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my fake wear this glove;
It is a manacle of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Such a person
Could fetch your brother from the manacles
Of the all-holding law. *Shakespeare's Meas. for Meas.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like mana-
cles on the right-hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*

The bounds of the law good men count their ornament
and protection; others, their manacles and oppression. *King Charles.*

TO MANACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands;
to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

I'll manacle thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle and shackle
him hand and foot. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

TO MANAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on.
The fathers had managed the charge of idolatry against the
heathens. *Stillingft. et.*